

NATIONALIST-FUNDAMENTALIST POWER STRUGGLE DISCUSSED

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German No 128, 5 Jun 82 p 7

[Article entitled: "Hardly Any Scruples in the Struggle for Power. Afghan Nationalists Accuse Hekmatyar of 'Treason'"]

[Text] re. NEW DELHI, 4 June.—The contrast between nationalists and Islamic fundamentalists lies as a heavy mortgage on the Afghan resistance. In the third year of the Russo-Afghan war this contrast appears to have become still more pronounced. There are conjectures, but no proof, that the Russians take advantage of the contrasts in various ways.

Thus Afghan nationalists in Delhi assert that the partial reconquest of the Panjsher Valley located north of Kabul by the Russians would never have been possible without treason. The "traitor", it is alleged, was Gulbudin Hekmatyar's fundamentalist Hizbe Islami, which supposedly in general collaborates with the Russians from time to time.

Now mutual accusations, especially of secret collaboration with the Soviet Union, are on the daily agenda among Afghan politicians in exile. But even some well-informed Pakistanis do not completely exclude the possibility that there is a "silent agreement" between the Russians and the Hizbe Islami. As evidence they cite the fact that, in crossing the Pakistani-Afghan border and in battles in Afghanistan, guerillas ran into traps and were lured into ambushes. Those same Pakistanis take the view that Hekmatyar and his disciplined and strictly-led organization constitute a potential partner for Moscow if political talks with the Afghan resistance should ever come into being. They point out that, after all, there is a certain understanding between Moscow and Iran's Ayatollah Khomeini.

Certain is that the Hizbe Islami in its striving for power knows few scruples, that it wants power for itself alone, and that it is striving for a theocratic state for which Iran is furnishing the model. Certain is, moreover, that the Russians have increased their efforts to split the Afghan resistance (at least a simple split exists anyhow), through promises, through arms deliveries to tribes that have been neutral up to now, and through money donations. In so doing, they are following the example of the British, who in their time with considerable success provoked the warlike tribes in the East against each other.

expenditures. The programme will arrange new development activities, together with a new administrative system, to be formulated in all provinces. Due to this need, formation of some agricultural advisory offices are under consideration. These offices will have a number of administrative units for local agricultural development, with specified functions. In addition to this, formulation of procedures, determination of priorities of the agricultural development programmes and evaluation of the activities will be handled by responsible staff. Methods used in the plan are intensification of agriculture and encouragement of the role of farmer in the country. Determination of priorities will be on the basis of low cost approach. It will be concentrated in areas where higher output per ferib of land and per unit of input is feasible.

Afghanistan, a developing country, has low agricultural production, notwithstanding the hard work-

ing farmers of the country. Outcomes of the agricultural activities is still lower. In order to achieve the targets of the development plan and higher level of production, use of fertilizer in areas under cultivation, especially where wheat, cotton, vegetable, etc are cultivated is necessary. The required quantity will be composed of urea and superphosphate. Since urea is produced locally, in the Mazare Sharif Chemical Fertilizer Plant, during the past two years the production of the plant has been increased significantly. Only a little amount of fertilizer is imported annually.

Use of urea will increase yields by 30 per cent to 40 per cent. From the provided quantity, 70 per cent is to be used for wheat and 23 per cent for cotton cultivation. Since the farmers are not familiar with the use of fertilizer, this year it is planned to provide them with some orientation.

Water Distribution

Kabul KABUL NEW TIMES in English 26 May 82, p 3

[Text]

As a result of successful implementation of the second phase of the land reforms operational plan, 74,000 hectares of land have been distributed to deserving peasants of the country, according to a source of the Agriculture and Land Reforms Ministry.

The second phase, covering democratic and just distribution of land and

water, has been started initially at the subdistricts of Deh Sabz, Bagrami, Charasiab, (Kabul province, Khas Kunar and Mohmand Dara, (Nangarhar province), and Nahar, Shahi and Daulatabad (Balkh province). As a result of this plan, for the first time, several families have obtained new land.

Similarly, within the framework of the plan, around 74,000 hectares of land and 1.3 million sheets of landownership documents are to be distributed to the deserving.

Reports reaching the ministry from the operation sites indicate encouraging performance by the operational groups in different provinces, the source said. It should be noted